PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

The New Jackson

Pyramid Suppositories.

A Fine and Beautiful

Concord Boarding School.

The Celebrated Estimate

The Only Place

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Owing to some cause or to accident, we are without our usual dispatches this morning.

There have been but two deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans this season, both quite recent. The city was never healthier.

Governor Wentworth nominated, and the Senate confirmed five Judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana on Friday. John E. Ludeling, Chief Justice, was a prominent Conservative member of the Convention, and refused to sign and publish a protest against the Constitution. C. O. Dufresne, an ancient Democrat, and Judge Howell, a Republican, have been lately appointed, and the new appointees are likely to be confirmed.

Rebecca Schafer, arrested at Passaic, New Jersey, charged with the murder of his master, Andrews, and two other men in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, a dispatch on New York to be transferred to the German authorities.

Henry Brough, a son of Gen. Van Pelt, and a son of Rev. Peter Bailey, all of Philadelphia, were drowned at Atlantic City Saturday while bathing. This makes six cases of drowning which have occurred at the place within the past few days.

An affray occurred in Columbia, S. C., on Saturday night, at midnight, between a party of one or twelve negro members of the Legislature and five whites, which resulted in the mortal wounding of one of the latter, by a pistol shot through the head. The white entered a meeting house in a disreputable portion of the town by mistake, supposing it to be a saloon, and were driven in one of the negroes. Upon the shot being exchanged from his hand, the whole party ran in front of the house and commenced firing. Twenty or thirty shots were exchanged, and the police of course arrested except the wounded man, who was carried home and cared for by his friends.

The parties charged with the murder of Mr. Dillin, of Fairfield county, South Carolina, who were recently tried over to the civil authorities by the military, have been released on bail.

A negro was shot dead in Selma, Alabama, Friday, by a white man, who was fined one dollar for the offence.

The corner stone of Lawrence county is to, decidedly good this season, and will unit to materially reduce the present high price of living. Farmers unite in saying that the wheat is better than for many previous years. Now we will soon be in earnest.

A young man named Wesley Watkins, of Hancock, accidentally shot and killed himself near that place on Friday of last week.

The work preliminary to the erection of a new Episcopal church building in Bloomfield has fairly commenced. The remains of bodies interred on the ground to be occupied by the new structure have been removed, and the foundation staked off.

Governor Geary has appointed Brevet Major Hays, of Pittsburgh, a member of the Board of Pardons, in place of Hon. Thomas Struthers, deceased.

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The Storm Here again.—Judging from the appearance of the heavens, there will be more rain in this section this season than for several years past. Most of the trees we have seen in the various neighborhoods we have been able to visit, are full, and the fruit appears to be bound to mature after Thomas Brady was detected in an attempt to commit an outrage upon the person of Elmira Watkins, on State street, Sharon, Pennsylvania, on Saturday evening last, before Justice Applegate, he was sent to jail to await trial.

On last Saturday evening, as a man named McDowell was engaged in hoisting hay into a barn near Eastwick, Pa., with a patent fork, the rope which sustained the fork gave way, and the heavy point of the fork fell upon the head of Mr. McDowell's head, and killing him instantly.

Thursday afternoon, J. F. Baker was instantly killed while at work on the Logan Well, Story Farm, Venango county. Mr. Baker and another man were drawing the tools from the well. The bull wheel was making about one hundred revolutions per minute, and Mr. Baker was guiding the rope. His companion spoke to him, when he turned his head as he was, we suppose, at that moment his hand was caught in the rope and wrapped around his body, fearfully mangling him. His neck was broken and other bones broken in his body otherwise. The engine was stopped as soon as possible and the rope unwound from his lifeless body.

Fifteen hundred and fifty dollars have been subscribed towards getting up an agricultural and mechanical fair at Wagnerburg. This will give Greene county four fairs each year.

John Hopkins, a well known colored man of Gettysburg, died on Sunday last. He has been the janitor of Pennsylvania College for about thirty years, serving during the large part of that time with Dr. McIlvaine, and the entire Presidency of Dr. Baugher.

The Executive Committee of the Northumberland County Agricultural Society, are taking steps for holding a fair this Fall.

Foreign Items by Mail.

The steamer City of London, which arrived yesterday, brings the following details of foreign news not anticipated by cable:

The Grand Duchy of Baden has declined the invitation of Saxony to take part in the military convention of the Southern States.

Princess Charlotte has passed into a stage of violent madness, her last days being the, she is kept prisoner by her family, and has the most constant and go on her account at Stockholm.

The council of Austrian Ministers have adopted a course inimical of the Austrian Empire as the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The Holy See is disposed to recommend to the Austrian Bishops an attitude of conciliation, and in particular that they should avoid all steps which could be considered as an interference in political affairs.

A general agricultural reported the condition of the harvest on the continent says the harvest in the south of France is terminated. The fears which had generally prevailed have been dissipated, and the result is better than expected. The crops which in certain localities of the Var were supposed to be in jeopardy, will be abundant. In various cutting was going on everywhere, and farmers seem to be well satisfied. The vine will be large, although the grape is not something to be desired. At Montligery the harvest is also in the east, and the crop will be good. Letters from Normandy give the greatest hopes, and as soon as the grain products will be about an average. Similar accounts are received from the east of France. In Hungary the harvest is progressing rapidly. Great quantity is stated to excellent. From Roumania the fall in the gramine which of last year's crops, and prices are consequently falling. Throughout Germany also there is a good appearance of grain. In Belgium wheat is almost ready everywhere for cutting, and the crop in fine in every respect.

A statue in the market place and a memorial window in the Arbor Church, at Lenoxy, were inaugurated on the 4th.

A serious fire occurred recently at Toledo. It was suppressed by the military. One was killed and a number wounded.

General Pope has disappeared from London, and has probably gone to Luzon, where all the military men of the progressive party who or coming out to open Spain are proceeding. The friends of the Spanish Government seem to have recently turned over to the civil authorities the military, have put a leaning on a Republican form of government, and have not left the world to come to the State to transact and Cortes.

The customs carrier bill, introduced by a negro of Mobile, is the base of contention in the Alabama Legislature, and causing much hard feeling. The negroes are clamorous for its enactment, and the moreover says it does not pass it will cause serious disturbance in Mobile. The bill provides for a police force, and the city authorities are to be the railroad case and is a political exhibit.

William and Simon Leon, the Athens Express editors, were taken back to the jail at New Albany, Ind., for safe keeping until September 7th, when they will be returned to Scott county for trial. There was some disposition to give them a habeas corpus.

Generals S. H. Chesham, Forest, Quarles, Palmer and others had a meeting at Atlanta on Saturday with a committee of the Tennessee Legislature upon the political troubles in that State. The result has not transpired. The chance of a satisfactory solution of the difficulties are good. The inclination to cut out the militia was stating, though strong efforts will be made by the radical leaders of the party to put the matter through the legislature.

Charles Fickering, formerly a tailor in Buffalo, was arrested there on Saturday and confined in jail on a requisition of the Governor of Michigan, charged with grand larceny in relation to the sale of cattle taken from an incendiary fire in that location. He will be removed to Michigan for trial.

Two persons from some states that a scouting party of troops had succeeded in capturing the entire band of Indians, numbering seventy-five or eighty men. Owing to the strong position of the Indians in the mountains, it was deemed inexpedient to make an attack. A prisoner recently captured succeeded in holding a conference with the Indians, and induced to go with their entire band to Camp Harney.

A surprised article sent a great trail through the engine house at Beverly, Mass., Friday, demolishing the building and severely injuring two men, one of whom, Richard Dorsett, had eight ribs broken.

The number of births in Boston last week was 108, of whom 102 were born alive. Of the 44 under, showing an unusual mortality among children.

Gen. Sheridan was arrested at Leavenworth on Saturday, on complaint of Mr. Dunn, for assault and battery. Dunn is Postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, but was ordered off the reserve a few days ago for misconduct, and refusing to obey the order, was, on Saturday, tied, hence the action for assault.

The gas from the still in Rockdale, Andrews & Hagler's oil refinery, at Cleveland, exploded Saturday, and a man was badly scalded. The loss by the burning of oil and buildings is seven to ten thousand dollars.

Judge Carlton, on Saturday, rendered a decision in the Supreme Court that the Forsendale Water Company has no control by the city of New York. This involves the yearly rental of $30,000 for the building. Vol. 103 and 104 in relation to the matter. The Judge also rendered a decision against the city in the case of the New York Times for the sum of $15,000 for advertising.

The deaths in New York for the week now reported and classified, being 839—no less than the preceding week.

The anniversary demonstration by the Sons of New York, in honor of emancipation in the British West Indies, was postponed to Tuesday.

The injunction against the Long Island Railroad Company was vacated Saturday by Judge Cardozo, and a motion for a receiver denied. The plaintiffs were given leave to discontinue the suits.

Mary Ann Brodbeck was arrested for attempting to poison a girl named Hattie Ballard, an employee in a meat tent.

An accident befell the living spectators assembled on the supposed wreck of the British frigate Hussar in New York harbor, on Friday. The timbers on the bed collapsing, precipitating the three were rescued uninjured.

An old man named Powell was brutally beaten and robbed, on his own door step, in Washington street, New York, of $100. The perpetrators have not been arrested.

Col. Fred. Ward, nominally an internal revenue detective of New York, is supposed to be a confidence operator, has been committed for trial on a charge of arson, for obtaining a diamond ring, valued at $1,000, belonging to Mrs. Harris.

The United States steamer Pensacola reports the Hawaiian group south. Sighs of the crew of the latter vessel arrived at San Francisco on Thursday.

A fire at Odum's station, on the Central Pacific Railroad, on Thursday, destroyed fifty buildings. No insurance.

Arizona advices state that Indian depredations continue. A mail escort was attacked between camps Rose and Wallenpah, and four soldiers of Company H, Eighth Cavalry, were killed. The Indians numbered about 50 warriors. The mining news is unimportant.

Alaska advices are to July 20th. The crops were cut. Potatoes a fail. Cod mines have been discovered near Sitka, on the main land, which are considered unequaled in quality and extent. The coal is over twenty feet wide, and accessible for cheap transportation. The United States steamer Jamestown visited the coal and pronounced it excellent. It has the appearance of anthracite, equal to any lodged.

The ex-Secretary of A. E. Orpenbeigh & Co., located at the foot of Eighteenth street, East river, was on Saturday evening destroyed by fire. Loss $30,000.

The mate of the fire is unknown.

The burning mill of Henry Warner, in Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, and a number of workmen severely injured. Loss $50,000, on which there is $20,000 insurance. The fire originated in the lighting Warner, partially insured.

The steamer Carolonia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

General Rawlins, Secretary of War, is at the Metropolitan hotel, New York.

One of the fleet of the London packet ship Parthenon was removed by tugs to the quarantine ground Saturday morning.

The new packet controversy between the boat of Buffalo and harbormaster of New York, are confined to a few companies. The latter are to cancel all the canal charters to remove them to another locality, and the former agree to pay the assistant harbor masters a certain sum per month for their services.

A dispatch from Halifax says Sir Hugh Allan has published a letter refusing the terms which recently published in the newspapers, and has given notice of his intention to withdraw the proposition. He says he has been induced to make the offer in the interest of the Dominion, and will not be influenced by the action of the Government in the matter.

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Count Carling has resigned as one of the commissioners to convey the news of the United States.

The President has appointed Ex-Governor Bigler, of California, United States Commissioner to examine the Central Pacific Railroad, vice Jo. Smith, resigned.

The Postmaster General is having an official stamping graph put in use whereby the delivery in the Department for the year is less than 24 hours.

Washington, August 3.

Gen. Sheridan left to-day for New Orleans, to assume his duties as Collector of Internal Revenue.

Unanimous statements.

The statements recently published regarding the financial affairs of the Postoffice Department are unfounded. The official exhibit will not be completed till September or October, and the greater part of whatever deficiency may be found will be owing to the establishment of cheap postage, recent in new western territories.

Affairs in Louisiana.

Senator Davis, of Louisiana, who is still here, has many letters from Louisiana and Mississippi, but none of them allude to any acts of aggression or existing alarm in either State.

In regard to the troops now moving in the old Confederate line, and where are to be the locations from all parts of the Empire. Hugo being a commercial center has been selected, and the depot is almost fixed by those establishments. The Japanese consider it has been an excellent famous school, and any young woman who has signed a few years of the service will find a ready suitor. This mode of life is one of inherent fondlessness, but in Japan was become strong, and the most desirable school for young women in this latter part of a wife or mother, they think, is found in a few years of past thralldom. Looking from the Japanese point of view, the Japanese consider the most sentimental of nations. Their manners are attentive in the lowest degree, and it is difficult to imagine how any idea of gallantry can exist in such a community.

Dates from Porto Cabello report that the adherents of the deposed President, to the number of 1,500, and supported by a battle of five small vessels, have concentrated there. Lecuna is blockaded by another portion of the fleet. The new President, Monagas, has marched on Puerto Cabello, disbanded the force in opposition to his administration.

Advices from St. Domingo state that Lake of President Baez's troops was badly beaten by the Revolutionists, and their commander, Gen. Bonghem, killed. The regained Puerto, and is again.

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VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1868. NO. 277.

FIRST EDITION.

10 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Commissionership.

Gov. Cox Declines the office.

Four Cabinet Officers for Grant and Colfax.

Supreme Court and Reconstruction Acts.

Minister Johnson's Instructions.

ST. MARIE OBTAINS HIS REWARD.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, August 3, 1868.

The Revenue Commissionership.

Gov. Cox to-day informed the President that his private business would not allow him to accept Mr. Rollins's place. The action of Mr. Johnson in tendering the Commissionership of Internal Revenue to Governor Cox, of ohio, is interpreted here by Democrats to mean that the President is not particularly desirous of having the power of the Revenue Department used in the interest of Seymour and Blair. In this feeling he has a strong support among many of the Cabinet, four of whom have an antipathy with the Democratic ticket, namely, Seward, Schofield, Fowtz and Randall. Postmaster Dennison is also known to be opposed to the use of the Revenue Department in the interest of Seymour and Blair, and at the proper time he would declare himself openly for Grant and Colfax.

The Supreme Court and Reconstruction Acts.

While in Richmond, Chief Justice Chase in conversation with one of the Judges there said that the Republicans in Congress were sorely disappointed over the decision of the Supreme Court in the Kimball case, declaring the jurisdiction of the Court on that ground did not pass upon cases involving the Reconstruction laws, because, as Mr. Chase said, the Court would have to declare them unconstitutional.

Gen. Rufus.

Chief of Ordinance, has called the attention of Secretary Schofield to the report of the Joint Special Committee on Ordinance, declining to make any of the charges good by preparation of regular charges against him for trial before a Military Court, and has stated that the Judge Advocate of the Army was also the report made against him and prepare charges. The War Department will probably grant a Court of Inquiry.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, August 3, 1868.

Inflammatory Rebel Speeches.

The Richmond *Examiner*, following the lead of the Charleston *Mercury*, calls a secret letter to three ex-Confederate officers whose incendiary speeches have lately attracted so much attention at the North. It charges that their course only furnishes ammunition to their enemies.

Removal of Virginia Civil officers.

A number of Virginia officers have sent up for the military authorities to order the removal of all civil officers in that State who are considered ineligible by the constitutional amendment. If this is done the vacancies would have to be filled under the reconstruction law, which requires the test oath of all officers. Many of the places could not be filled with capable men, and the subject is causing considerable perplexity.

Minister Johnson's Instructions.

Walter Johnson goes out with very full instructions regarding all questions which are at present occupying the attention of our Government, and will be prepared to meet the views of the Emperor on the subject of the Canadian difficulties.

St. Marie's Reward.

St. Marie, who realized the reward for the arrest of Surratt through the passage of a bill through Congress, has at last settled with the attorneys who promised his claims to the contingencies of both houses. It will be remembered that the Court have granted an injunction, which prevented the Treasury from paying the money till an appeal to sustain the reward was passed.

Washington, August 3, 1868.

The warrant for the payment of the purchase money for Alaska, $7,200,000 in coin, was issued to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury and transmitted here to Senator Sumner, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. A draft for that amount, payable in New York, was signed by General Spinner this morning, and the following receipt given for it by the Russian Minister:

The undersigned, Baron Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, duly authorized for the purpose by his Government, acknowledges to have received from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States the sum of seven millions two hundred thousand dollars in coin of the United States, in full payment of the sum stipulated by the convention between the United States and Russia, concluded at Washington on the 30th March, 1867, for the cession of the Russian possessions in North America to the United States, and ratified by the Emperor of all the Russias on the 3d May, 1867.

Washington, August 3, 1868.

Three hundred removals will be made in the Treasury Department next week, mostly females.

Fractional currency issued for the week, $500,000, amount shipped, $500,000. United States notes shipped to National Banks, $250,000, National Bank notes issued, $1,000,000, amount on hand, $1,000,000. Gold, $100,000, currency issued, $100,000.

The patent of A. C. Millick, for making paper from wood and straw, has been refunded for seven years by the Commissioner of Patents. This is the patent that has caused so much litigation among the various paper manufacturers throughout the country.

Washington, August 3, 1868.

Rear Admiral Dahlgren, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, arrived last night and will take active charge of the office on Monday.

Secretary Schofield left the city last night for Newport. He will be absent only a few days.

Cash Colling has resigned as one of the commissioners to convey the news of the United States.

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PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS

The Rush to the Pleasantville Oil Fields.

TITUSVILLE MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SHAMBURGH, &c., &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 29, 1868.

By taking the early train at Oil City, the traveler can breakfast in either Titusville or Pleasantville at a reasonable hour, spend the day at the latter and return in the evening to Oil City. From Titusville to Pleasantville, a distance of six miles, the transit is made in stages and omnibuses, over an excellent plank road. This is being extended to Pithole, where connection is again made with the railroads. This route passes through the Valley of Oil Creek, giving the traveler a view of the most noted productive localities of Oildom.

It is a city with a population of about seven thousand inhabitants, has paved streets, gas light, elegant private residences, brick blocks of business houses, good hotels, two daily newspapers, the *Morning Herald* and *Evening Journal*, a number of manufacturing establishments, and in external appearance will compare favorably with larger and more pretentious places. It has an ample number of churches and school houses, and an express for the orphans of the brave men who fell battling for the preservation of our country in the late rebellion. The business men are noted for their liberality and enterprise, and the citizens, without distinction of party, are unanimous in the "Union" for love here, and their political sentiments are pleasant to behold. The city owes its existence to the petroleum discovery, and it has but few to boast of in the Pacific country. Its growth is a marvel, and the rapidity with which its population and wealth are augmented is astonishing. Its location is a most favorable one, being in a mining region in the midst of the richest oil territory, and the most prominent point of shipment for the products of the Pleasantville and Titusville oil fields. Its future is bright, and its prosperity is assured.

The plank road is smooth, the morning air balmy, and the breakfast at the American, kept by that prince of landlords, Major Mills, all that could be desired. But the writer would respectfully suggest that the name of the proprietor be changed from the Major to Colonel, and that the number of sleeping apartments be increased from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. The Major is a veteran of the late war, and has a host of friends who will insist upon his promotion. Colonel Mills will be in command proper on coffee or tea. Carpenter report in attendance, but modest in a corner of the dining room. Colonel Mills always has something interesting the guests. Hence its popularity with the brain, the nerves, the mental and moral powers of man. Several times the speaker retired from the American to Townsend and Fry's Hotel, four miles distant, and along the roads that are in many directions, and always found the table and fare from New York, the head of the line, to be unsurpassed in dainties of the season. The Major is a large man, and his table is loaded down with the delicacies of the season. Long may he live to minister to the wants of the weary traveler, and may his shadow never grow less.

The first duties of the oil hunt is the all absorbing topic among operators. The general impression hereabout has been N. E., and the Pleasantville Company have been operating in that direction for some time past, and with success. The first derricks in this direction are between two and three miles east of the village, and there in which the first well was struck, and which came in a few days ago, has not been surpassed. So long as the supply of oil is kept up to the present standard, the Pleasantville Company will be satisfied, but when the supply shall fall off, as it will, a few rods apart, but not less than a mile, the company will move on and strike a new territory. This is the policy of the Company, and it is a wise one. Its success is assured. Its stock is held by men of means, and they are willing to wait for returns. Many companies have failed for the want of this policy. Their stock was held by men who were compelled to have returns, and when they failed to come, the stock was thrown upon the market, and the property sacrificed. The Pleasantville Company will not be compelled to do this. Its stock is held by men who can wait, and they will wait. Their property will be developed, and they will reap the reward of their investment.

The first oil struck in this region was struck by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and the well is known as the Watson well. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 2. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 3. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 4. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 5. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 6. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 7. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 8. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 9. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 10. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 11. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 12. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 13. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 14. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 15. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. 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The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 31. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 32. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 33. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 34. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. The next well struck was by Watson & Co., on the Watson farm, and is known as the Watson No. 35. It is now owned by the Pleasantville Company, and is pumping about twenty barrels per day. 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The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and goes daily into fourth-more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that runs the telegraph through, gives full market reports, and all features of the day.

As proof of the extensive circle on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of like character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly receive them with credit. There is added to the daily, of

copies, being as reports are the only full and reliable guide of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF STATE,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF STATE,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESSIONAL STATE TICKET.

JASON H. BROWN.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

AT LARGE.

G. Wynkoop Hiester, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Bomberger, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. D. Bates,	13. Samuel Knox,
2. W. C. Dilliott,	14. J. P. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Wilson,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. "	16. John Stewart,
5. "	17. Jas. Armstrong,
6. "	18. Wm. M. Kinzer,
7. "	19. A. G. Olmsted,
8. "	20. "
9. James Scott,	21. H. C. Johnson,
10. Charles Rengle,	22. Wm. Elliott,
11. David S. Gordon,	23. Wm. Penn,
12. Wm. Davis,	24. A. W. Crawford,
13. W. W. Dickson,	25. J. S. Rowe.

COUNTY TICKET.

Senate—LYON D. GRAHAM.

Assembly—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KIER, GEORGE R. BOWAN.

District Attorney—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

Assistant District Attorney—L. S. BLACK.

City Controller—ERNST LOESER.

Mayor—Hon. Alexander Hays.

Select Councilmen—R. L. McCULLY, Dr. Wm. Wilson.

Common Councilmen—D. S. MURRAY.

Alcohol is holding up. Distillers say that a coal of sufficient coal, twenty feet thick, has been discovered, which on being fired proves to be of unequalled quality.

THE Washington special anticipates an interesting statement concerning the position of the President and the Cabinet on the Presidency, and an important report of what Mr. Chase said in Richmond concerning the Supreme Court.

IS SEWARD going to decline? If not, why does he not fulfill his promise to write a letter of formal acceptance? This inquiry has become general. In some quarters it is suggested that Seward's intelligence is seriously contemplating declining in his favor and suggesting that honest patriot, Wade Hampton, for Vice.

THE Philadelphia *Post* has thus far failed to print Wade Hampton's speech. This inattention to the great Democratic leader, in defiance of a state of demoralization even greater than we supposed existed. The Western Pennsylvanian," are only left to know the history and the interpretation of the Tammany Platform. Hampton has given the only authentic account yet published, but we have looked in vain for it in

MR. SEWARD is now known as a man to make known for a certainty what we generally suspected before, to wit: that he never held a war head in his life. He indignantly repudiates the idea that he holds even a single loyal note. The letter is very much in the spirit that Wade Hampton, Toombs and that sort of patriots would write. Seward's did what he could to prevent enlistments and frustrate the draft. He hate of the loyal cause would not permit him to invest a dollar of his wealth in Government securities, for he might by so doing oppose the rebellion. He is clearly entitled to all the benefit his letter will do him with men with right hearts. It will doubtless come him to be all the more loved by the Fremonts, Hastertons, Conns and Seymours.

IT is reported that, so far as is known, more than one half of those who attended the Democratic Soldiers' Convention, Chicago, to elect Grover. Enlisting under the leadership of Hastertons, Toombs, Seymour & Co., is more than men who have marched to battle under the Stars and Stripes can do. The Convention might have secured itself support by nominating Hancock. It might have nominated a War Democrat. But it did neither. It did the very opposite thing. Had it studied to insult soldiers disposed to act with the Democratic party, it could have chosen no way to do it more effectually than when it nominated Seymour and Blair, and put forth a platform framed by the rebel Ewing, of Delaware, and amended by the rebel cavalry leader, Wade Hampton. Doesanybody wonder that more than half of the soldiers who attended the Convention propose to support Grover?

THE OLD, OLD CONFLICT

If we did not believe that Principle will survive and conquer Prejudice, we would place but little dependence in the persistent endeavors of honest men and women to promote truth and progress. Fortunately, however, for humanity, the verdict of history is decidedly in favor of Principle, and it is noteworthy that even the temporary success of Prejudice eventually results, indirectly, if not directly, in the promotion of truth. The laws which govern the moral world seem to be inseparably connected with those which govern the physical world. Any infraction of either is invariably punished in proportion to the departure from them, and very often with good effect. The Good Physician mercifully intervenes with his wondrous skill to protect life and reputation, where otherwise Death and Disgrace would reign supreme.

We firmly believe that the real disregard and violation of these laws by reckless men North and South precipitated the country into a fratricidal struggle, a struggle in which intelligence was pitted against ignorance, falsehood against truth, prejudice against principle; a conflict which has been waged at intervals with rancor, fury, hate and deadly animosity upon our side, and upon the other with considerable forbearance and a desire to conciliate, from time immemorial; a conflict inherited by weak human nature, and which it appears is perpetuated by the passions. This conflict, which is only silent when it seems to slumber, and which will disgrace people of our day hereafter if not closed for a time at least, is, in reality demanding our attention to-day, fully as much as in the trying hours of the rebellion. From present appearances, the Presidential campaign will be narrowed down to the old conflict, Principle against Prejudice, Truth against Ignorance and Error, and we differ from the late contest rather in form than intensity or animus. Already the leaders of the Democracy have buried truth in the background, having their confidence upon their skill in cajoling the masses, converting the seeming into reality, and stimulating falsehoods. In the light of the experience acquired during the war, we are prepared for the worst, whether that worst assumes the shape of frantic appeals to passion, willful misconstruction of clearly defined measures, or futile efforts to fan into a flame the sectional feeling between the East and the West—for any and all of these we are prepared, and we may also add that we are prepared to respond to the effusiveness of passion with arguments which we trust will prove as effectual as our bullets and bayonets proved during the war.

The battle is not of our making; on the contrary, it is opposed by those who, failing with the sword, instead of evincing an appreciation of the mercy extended them by a too generous foe, unblushingly endeavor to appropriate to themselves ballots where, if they received their just deserts, they would be wanting of bullets.

FORM GRANT CLUBS.

Harvesting being well progressed, our friends in the country should lose no time in forming Grant clubs. The time has come, and the way to begin is simple enough. Whoever wishes to begin the work can do it by posting up something like the following notice:

FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

Whereas the gathering be small or good be necessary to business at once, such committee, which should be of the best workers and no balking men, and appoint times for meeting; but above everything else, arrangements should be made for a complete canvass of the town or ward. Select a good Secretary who will correspond with the State County Committee in Philadelphia, Hon. Simon Cameron & Grove Chairman, from whom such instructions and advice be obtained, as will leave little to be desired in that line. Republicans everywhere—begin the work, and by way of encouraging others send to the Commissioners a brief account of your meetings.

SHALL IT BE WIFE OR GOT"

The ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, known as the fourteenth article, is a consummation of which the people of this country, especially the Republican party, have great reason to be proud. But the Democrats propose to undo the work. How great a step backward they propose to take will be seen from the amendment itself, which is as follows:

Section 1. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 2. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 3. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

To effect this matter and put his position beyond controversy, he said in his Cooper Institute speech, June 29, 1868, as follows:

"Let all the forces to correct honest labor, to reduce an honest industry, to relieve people from oppression, and to secure to them the full enjoyment of their own earnings, unite here as in a single effort to restore the currency to its ancient standard of a debased and lying currency.

"To this I follow the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally paralyze business and destroy safe industry, and make all prices more uncertain than they are now. This will be a gain to the class of gamblers and speculators, and it did in the days before the war. It is the interest of the citizens of Richmond and to market with their money in their own pockets, and thought back their dollars in their hands, in the place of sending them to Northern cities and back home their dollars of less value."

And again, in the same speech:

"I am for paying in money. But for that, we could borrow money at seven or eight per cent, and run down taxation."

And in the same speech he says:

"If our claims were all wiped out to-morrow by an issue of greenbacks, it would not relieve the people of the country. It would not increase the value of property, nor diminish the taxes, nor would it relieve mankind, but instead of value would still be shifting."

It is not difficult to see who will be cheated.

Mr. Seymour's views upon the question were plainly expressed before he was nominated, and should he be elected and carry them out, it will not be out of him that he placed himself in the position of the Western enemies of the people who are leveling greenbacks know it.

They are playing a most dangerous game. If they are honest in their utterances they cannot support the nominee of their party.

Wade Hampton Again.

Wade Hampton has made another speech. The rebels in Charleston are so pleased with the revolutions consummated in the election of Seymour and Blair that they wish to hear from him often. It was on the 25th that he made his speech to those who welcomed him home from New York. On the following evening he was called on again. He said Charleston was the place of all others first in his affections, and he told the listeners that the cause would yet be won.

[illegible]

In the last Democratic Convention every delegate from the Southern States was a secessionist and had been a rebel. Not one of the entire number was a Unionist. Not one of the entire number had ever been in the Union army. Hence the abolishment of Seymour and Blair, and the revolutionary platform. The delegates elected, an administration will be formed, and Wade Hampton will be Secretary of State, and [illegible] Cabinet. Then will be seen [illegible] Wade & Co., in the front again.

Old Blair, at Silver Springs, it is said, has secured the insane asylum where the Blairs are now on sunday Seymour while Frank goes on to the White House. The old fellow is said to be in high glee, never having if the circumstances would have [illegible] Frank will succeed him. Grant are the Blairs!

Supporters of Grant—Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade, Fremont, and eight out of ten other loyal officers and men who fought under the stars and stripes during the Rebellion. Supporters of Seymour—Beauregard, Forrest, Semmes, Longstreet, Hood, and nine-tenths of the rebels who fought under the stars and bars. The fact needs no comment.

A correspondent, writing to the *Tribune* from Niagara Falls, says: "You may be interested to hear that, in our town, which polls about five hundred votes, there were over sixty voters who intended to vote for Mr. Chase, had he been nominated for a second term. Many of these have declined to vote for Grant and Colfax since the nomination of Seymour. Quite a number of them were War Democrats. They will not touch anything tinged with copper."

STATE POLITICS.

The [illegible] County Republican Convention will be held in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, August 25th.

There are some half dozen candidates for the Republican nomination for Mayor of Harrisburg.

The Democratic Convention of Dauphin county will be held at Millersburg, on Wednesday, the 19th day of August.

A Grant and Colfax club has been organized in Johnstown, with the following officers: H. Boggs, President; Alexander Kennedy, First Vice President; Stephen E. Varner, Second Vice President; J. M. Bowman, Recording Secretary; J. H. Fisher, Corresponding Secretary, and William Cushon, Treasurer. An Executive committee, to consist of one person from each ward and borough, and each of the surrounding districts, was ordered. The second story of Pepper's building, on Clinton street, has been rented and furnished as the headquarters, and Monday evening fixed as the regular meeting night of the Club during the campaign.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League will be held in the city of Williamsport, on Tuesday, August 11, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. A call to the colored people of the State has been issued, inviting "every lover of complete enfranchisement" to attend this meeting.

Since the Tammany Convention, reports from the South have been growing from bad to worse very rapidly, and all accounts are exceedingly discouraging to the friends of law and order. The demonstrations of friendship toward prominent ex-rebels and the concessions made to them at the New York Convention, have resulted in the reorganization, in many localities, of the disbanded regiments and battalions of the rebel army, under the name of Seymour Knights for cavalry, and Blair Guards for infantry.

The Republicans of Maine are preparing for an active campaign, and are thoroughly aroused to the importance of the coming election in September. They mean to give Gov. Chamberlain at least 20,000 majority and make it as much more as possible. The New York nominations disgusted many of the Democrats, and they will take no active part in the campaign, feeling that the election in that State is a foregone conclusion.

Oh! Ho!—The Terre Haute *Express* of the 30th inst., says that Frank Blair, in a speech made in Gilmer's cooper shop, in that city, declared he "would rather shop with a nigger than a Democrat." The *Express* adds that the audience of our citizens of both political parties will swear that they heard Frank use the exact language above quoted."

The reception of Hon. Schuyler Colfax at South Bend, Indiana, Friday, was one of the most flattering demonstrations ever made in honor of any private man. It shows the affectionate regard entertained for him by those who know him best, and his remarkable popularity with the masses.

The *Financial Bulletin*, referring to the financial acts of Congress, remarks: Taken as a whole, the financial legislation of Congress may be regarded as favorable, and as leading to the removal or reasonable mitigation of the burdens of taxation that press more severely upon industry.

Democracy and the Finances.

The Democratic papers are openly urging the leading school of groundlings according to the Fundition plan, for the purpose, as they say, of making "good times." They denounce those who have money invested in government bonds as leeches, and oppressors of the people and are holding out to the people the promise of a money millenium, in which every man will have as many greenbacks as he can carry.

To accomplish the they propose to elect Seymour and Frank P. Blair. How Frank Blair was one of the failures of the general convention, and if he has changed at all it has been very recently; and Mr. Seymour has a policy of his own to which he is committed as solemnly as a man can be committed to anything. It is needless to say that his policy is the reverse in all particulars of that of Mr. Fendleton. In fact the speech in which he announced it was delivered for the express purpose of stating the Democracy right upon this question. That speech and Seymour's money made him the nominee of the Democratic party. As every Democrat should know what we are voting for we give enough of Mr. Seymour's speech to show what is his policy.

On the 15th of March, 1863, Mr. Seymour, in a speech delivered before the New York State Convention, speaking of United States bonds, said:

"It is a mistake to suppose that they (bonds) are owned held by capitalists. Large sums belonging to children and widows, under the order of the courts or the action of trustees, have been invested in Government bonds. The vast amounts held by the old life insurance companies and savings banks ARE, IN FACT, HELD IN TRUST FOR AND ARE THE RE-SERVED OF THE SAVINGS OF THE LABORING MEN OF WOMEN. * * *

The Daily Commercial

NEW BRIGHTON, PA

An "Old Time Rally" of the Democracy.

The Speakers and their Speeches—A Lamentable Failure.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., July 31, 1868.

For a week past our town has been seen in this and the neighboring towns, and through the country for miles around, flaming posters announcing that a *Grand Old Time Rally of Democracy* was to be held in this place on the 30th of July, 1868. A long list of distinguished foreign and domestic speakers was given, and evidently much exertion was used to consolidate the occasion here, and one long to be remembered by a grateful and Democratic community. The day and hour for this *grand rally* —"the old time rally"—at length, on the weary and slow moving wheels of Time, rolled around. The Weather of the day and the brass band were promptly on the ground. The posters announced that a procession would be formed at 10½ o'clock A. M., which would march to the various bridges leading across Beaver river into New Brighton.

About seven o'clock the band, followed by a procession of twenty men, arrived from the Old Hellion bridge, in front of the Sentinel House, where they were met by two mounted men. One of these was a tolerably respectable looking old gentleman, in a suit of plain black clothes, and a large amount of red sash round about his waist and shoulders. The other mounted man did not look so well. He was in dress and the fitness of things generally was evidently very sadly neglected, and the manner in which he sat on his horse gave strong indication that he cared little for appearances. He was yellow linen coat caked through in many places, contrasted strangely with the scarlet sash in which he was wrapped.

From the time the procession was led by the Marshals to the public square, where, after a brief halt, the order "Fall in" was given, and the procession of twenty-nine persons marched to the Falcon bridge to meet the Falcon delegation, and then the procession marched back to the public square with *twenty-three men!* This is a problem in mathematics which we confess ourself wholly inadequate to solve: a procession of twenty-nine Democrats, with a Democratic delegation from Falcon added, makes twenty-three Democrats. Solve it, ye who can.

About eight o'clock this very singular mathematical problem reached the public square, and the crowd was called to order by Wilson Foster, who said he was "authorized to announce the name of Thomas Carlin, as chairman of this meeting." Thomas was duly and unanimously elected chairman. The meeting was then in order, and a brief and long-winded prayer, rendered in the ballad and prohibition tone by the most pious gentleman in the crowd, was then offered. Then followed the singing of a hymn, which, judging by the applause that it elicited at the close, was, indeed, profoundly grateful for the honor. So far as we were considered it an honor of the highest distinction to preside at a Democratic meeting. The next thing in order was the appointment of one of the highest honorary offices. There were to ratify the action of the New York Convention, and of Horatio Seymour and Gen. Blair, and it was hoped that they would not be disappointed in the manner in which they had attempted to defeat a Democratic meeting, for it was hoped that the echoes that they received from the latter portion of their speeches would be heard in the White House, and in the corridors of the Senate chamber. Such appeared to be the sentiment of the meeting. Such meaning, by inference, we would now interpret Mr. Lemon, of Allegheny, when he said that "Horatio Seymour was a good man, and all the rebels wanted him elected, and said he was unfriendly, for which he could not understand, for when he was Governor of New York he appointed rebels to office, and he was unfriendly, for when he was President of the United States he appointed rebels to office, and he was unfriendly

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CITY MATTERS.

Unconfirmed Observations.

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Opinion in Reference to the Square Alley Question--Application for an Injunction to Be Argued by a Stockholder--An Equity Suit Brought into Court--Bankruptcy Business.

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Pittsburgh and Allegheny Letter Carriers and the Postoffice.

Destructive Fire in Allegheny--Burning of the Cluett Works.

Cautery and Brown.

A VISIT FROM THE CINCINNATI B. B. CLUB.--The Cincinnati Base Ball Club, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will arrive here on Saturday next, when they will play a match game with the Pittsburgh Club, on the Union Park, Allegheny. They will also play the Olympics on the afternoon of the following Monday, and the Atlantics on the following Tuesday. The Cincinnati Club are considered among the best of the Western clubs, and the match games will be very interesting. A visitor says that the Cincinnati Club are in splendid condition, and will do their best to win the match. The Pittsburgh Club will be ready to meet them.

Bingham Spoke on Thursday.

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Sedentary People.

Baltimore Sun.

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Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics.

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